SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1888.

Subscription by Mail-Post-paid. DAILY, Fer Month..... SUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND BUNDAY, Per Year..... WERKLY Per Year

Proposing to Suppress Mr. Randall.

The conduct of the Hon, ROGER Q. MILLS in the House of Representatives vesterday in endeavoring to prevent Mr. RANDALL from concluding his speech on the tariff was such as to provoke dissent on both sides of the House.

The free trade party have not been very polite of late in their behavior toward those who are not able to adopt their philosophy or to approve their measures.

A notable instance of this fault, if it be a fault, was seen in the New York State Convention in the treatment of Governor Hill and his friends. As the Springfield Republican, a truthful Mugwump witness, explains, it was "one of the most brutal exhibitions of the kind ever witnessed by the American people, but it was thorough." In the same line is this discourtesy to the great Democratic statesman of Pennsylvania.

According to one of his admirers, Mr. CLEVELAND has clubbed the Democratic party into submission to his will, and Mr. Mills apparently proposes to apply the same method to members of Congress.

Toward Mr. RANDALL It is bad temper, bad manners, and, we suppose, bad politics.

He Would Be the Only Candidate Worth Thinking About.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Herald, thus considers the political affairs of the Empire State, on the assumption that DAVID BENNETT HILL will not again be a candidate for Governor:

"It remains to be seen whether a new candidate can be found who will unite the New York Democracy. It is a vital question in New York this year."

Other candidates of that sort could be found, doubtless; but if Mr. CLEVELAND is to run for President, the nomination for Governor will play a part abnormally small in comparison with its usual importance.

In a second Presidential canvass Mr CLEVELAND would be a candidate for and against whom the opposing forces would be arrayed with such ardent feeling that the other lower candidates would be considered but very little. Mr. CLEVELAND has been the cause of more deeply excited passion, political or otherwise, than any public officer we can recall. He has angered the heart of the Democracy in all its vitality in his attempt to establish a civil service system to which it is opposed uncompromisingly, and in every element of its composition. He has pursued a course particularly offensive to the Irish Democracy. He has deeply grieved American patriotism by his pro-British fishery treaty. He has aroused the opposition of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has brought out the very last impulse of sectional animosity at the North by attempting to restore the rebel flags. He has suddenly and unexpectedly declared that protection, long the most vital of all sentiments in the North, and rapidly overspreading the South. must yield to the free trade theory of the tariff smashers, and to the interest of British merchants and manufacturers.

The nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND will be a direct challenge to each and all of these elements, and the fate of a candidate of such pronounced qualities will naturally be overwhelming, whether he be beaten or successful. At any rate he will be an inordinately prominent figure in the canvass, and no other candidate who is running on the same ticket at the same time, will receive even so much as the usual attention, or exert the ordinary degree of influence upon the election.

CLEVELAND's will be the responsibility, and to him will at last be aliotted all the blame for disaster, all the glory for success.

Irish Protest Against the Papal Rescript.

Nothing could be more respectful and at the same time more frank and resolute than the manifesto issued in rejoinder to the Papal rescript by the Catholic leaders of the members of Parliament, every one of whom is a faithful adherent of the Church of Rome, met together on Thursday in a conference at Dublin, and in their unanimous decision eleven of their absent colleagues, who like themselves are at once Catholics and patriots, have since concurred. They protest against the decree of the Propaganda, and, as representatives of the Irish laymen who aim at political autonomy, they decline

to be bound by it. If the text of the resolutions passed at this conference be carefully examined, it will se noticed that the Nationalist leaders sagaciously avail themselves of the one loophole of escape intentionally or inadvertently left by Cardinal SIMEONI or by the author, whoever that may have been, of the Vatican decree. As we pointed out some time ago, had the Papal rescript confined itself to a simple enunciation of conclusions, and avoided setting forth the premises on which they were founded, it would have been extremely difficult for a loyal Irish Catholic to justify refusal to bow to the decision. Suppose, for instance, that in the fewest possible words the Holy See had issued the following flat: "We forbid the pursuance of the plan of campaign and the practice of boycotting; the questions here adjudicated relate to morals, and the judgment rendered is ex cathedrd." Even then it might have been submitted that whether the questions raised did really relate to morals or to politics was an issue of fact; but how immensely weaker would the basis for remonstrance and appeal have then been than it is now, when as the grounds of their decision the authors of the rescript commit themselves to assertions with regard to the legal and economical status of the Irish tenantry which upon their face are incorrect! You must not, says the Propaganda, go outside the law and invoke the plan of campaign for two reasons, namely, because the law of free contract exists in Ireland; and secondly, because if that should by chance happen to cause hardship, you have Land Courts invested with all needful powers of equitable interference.

We need not now repeat in detail our former comments on this mistaken statement of fact, for they have been embodied in the most outspoken and emphatic way by the Dublin Conference in its deliberate resolutions. Both of the assertions put forward by the Propaganda as reasons for its decision are, unhappily for Ireland, grounded on misinformation. The whole of Irish agrarian legislation since and including the Land act of 1870 has avowedly been reared on the fundamental admission that no such thing as free contract exists, or ever since the English conquest, has existed in Ireland. But, it may be said, is not the judicial of the aged comfortable and free, and en-

rent fixed by the Land Courts organized in 1881 an equitable and satisfactory substitute for free contract? We answer, No; because the landlord interest is disproportionately represented in the Land Courts, and because their decision is not elastic, but rigid, being by the original statute immutable for fifteen years. But, it may again be asked, did not an act passed at the last session give these courts new and unlimited powers of revision and readjustment in cases hardship? We answer, No; the act in

question only authorized those courts to exercise the function of reduction once for all, and then only in relation to prospective rents. The new powers of those courts were exhausted when, by a recent sweeping decree, they cut down all judicial rents in Ireland on an average by 12 to 14 per cent. That was far from being an adequate curtailment in the majority of instances, yet it would require a new act to enable the courts to take off another penny. Neither have they been empowered to diminish by a feather's weight the cruel burden of arrears which have accumulated owing to the drop in the value of farm products.

It is incorrect, therefore, to aver, as was in distinct terms averred by the author of the Papal rescript, that free contract exists in Ireland, or that all hardship and oppression can be remedied by the Land Courts. The premises collapsing, the conclusions must fall with them; cessante ratione, cessat et ipsa lex. That is what THE SUN said weeks ago, and precisely this was reaffirmed by the Irish members of Parliament, who, while zealous Catholics, are also Home Rulers, in their conference on Thursday.

Men and Women.

The action of Miss School Commissioner Dodge and Miss School Trustee PINE in the ease of Miss Mason, the teacher anonymously accused of immoral conduct, seems to throw new light on the question of the fitness of women for public office.

When the anonymous letters making the accusations against Miss Mason were referred to Superintendent JASPER he did with them as any other honorable man would have done, threw them aside as beneath his attention. He says that he has received anonymous complaints by the ful, and that he has always treated them in the same way, as despicable communica tions, utterly unworthy of official countenance or consideration. Miss Mason bore a good and even high reputation as a competent teacher, faithful to her duties, and it would have been an outrage on her to pay any sort of attention to charges against her private character brought by a hidden enemy.

But Miss Commissioner Dodge, it seems, was not of that mind, and on her own account began an investigation of the anonymous insinuations, even going so far in her zeal as to set a detective on the track of the teacher in order to ferret out the facts One of the School Trustees of the ward in which Miss Mason's school is situated is also a lady, Miss PINE, and she presented the report and affidavits of Miss Dopge's detective to the full Board as convincing evidence against the teacher. But when these were referred to a committee for further investigation, Miss PINE refused to serve on it, though the accusations concerned one of her own sex, for whose especial benefit and protection women trustees and Commissioners were appointed. Three men trustees, therefore, proceeded to perform this act of justice for Miss Mason, and after thoroughly probing the charges came to the unanimous conclusion that she is innocent.

Then Miss Donge had the matter brought before the Board of Education, of which she is a member, in the form of an attack upon Superintendent JASPER for gross neglect of duty in not following up the charges in the anonymous letters, so that now his reclection seems to turn upon those charges, or rather upon the propriety of his conduct in the premises as compared with that of Miss DODGE and Miss PINE.

A woman is basely accused, and yet she must turn to men to get the justice which women refuse her! Suppose all the School Trustees and Commissioners were women, would not the women teachers generally be in similar danger? Whatever may be the private character of Miss Mason, she ought to be protected by her superiors against anonymous assaults, and such protection it seems, she has not obtained from women concerned in the management of the schools. They practically invite malignity to assail the character of every woman Irish Nationalist party. Forty Parnellite | teacher, and raise the anonymous assailants to a place of credit and honor.

It is no wonder, then, that the women teachers prefer to see men rather than women in the school boards, and this case will tend to bring the public generally over to that way of thinking and feeling.

The Glove-making Girls of Johnstown. Johnstown and Gloversville, in New York, are the seat of an immense glove and mitten manufacture. It supports a branch railroad, several banks, many merchants, and very many supplementary industries.

The gloves and mittens, comprising every kind worn by women and men, are cut into shapes in shops. Previously the skins and pelts of which they are made are tanned, dressed, and dyed. The glove and mitten parts are sewed partly by machinery in shops, principally by the hands of women.

After the housework is done in nearly every home in Johnstown and Gloversville, and on every farm for miles and miles around, women, old and young, "sew on leather," as it is phrased. The aggregate of earnings from this sewing of gloves and mittens is immense. It buys luxuries, furnishes inde pendence, and gives secure life to thousands of women and children.

The sight of the streets of Johnstown on pleasant evenings after shop time is exceptionally interesting. Many of the girls in the glove factories are among the handsomest women in America. Their business is clean and dainty. It leaves no trade mark on body or soul. The ladies of the old and historic families of Johnstown are not dressed as are these working girls. Silk, lace, and solid jewelry are the rule with them. Cotton dresses denote either larger uses at home for earnings, or less wages by reason of less skill and quickness. Handsomely dressed, liberally fed, well housed, well companioned, and well guarded, these beautiful girls make a superb flower garden out of Johnstown's

streets, filling them with life, color, and grace. Where will they be a year after the downward steps of free trade have been taken? To smash the tariff will surely smash the glove and mitten business of Fulton county; closing its tanneries, mills, shops, and dye works; driving all those girls back to their fathers' farms; cutting off the cash income of every mother, grandmother, and aunt in the farm houses of a neighborhood circle twenty-five miles in diameter; damaging or driving out of business every merchant and every trade and calling supplementary to this hive of industry.

What a detestable not such destruction of industries would be! How mischievous is the legislation that would take from daughters and mothers the wages that make the lives able the girls to live and dress like America ns, which they are!

Interesting News

That able and fearless Democratic journal the Brooklyn Eagle, makes a statement of historic interest in regard to the Presidential election of 1830, as follows:

"As the machine here defeated HANCOCK in order pull in a coterie of experts in petry larceny, the defeat of CLEVELAND may seem of far less concern to them than the helding on to the local stealings for a year or two more. The Eagle invites the attention of Democrats to these things at a time when they should be consid-ered. That time is now."

When it speaks of the machine here, our Brooklyn contemporary means, of course, the organization of the Damocratic party in Brooklyn. At the head of this organization stands the Hon. HUGH McLAUGHLIN, a politician of rare astuteness, pursuing his ends, like other great politicians, with as much of human feeling, of fidelity, and of friendly regard as the circumstances of the case, the prosperity of his organization, and the continuance of his own power may allow. He is an able man and means to do the right thing; but the rightest thing of all from his point of view may sometimes be very wrong and very low down from the point of view occupled by others.

What we are particularly interested in, lowever, is the assertion of the Eagle that in 1880 Gen. HANCOCK was defeated by Mr. McLaughlin and his followers in Brooklyn. The ordinary slang has been in some quarters that it was THE SUN that defeated HANCOCK by speaking of him a couple of days before the election, just after his celebrated tariff letter had been issued, as "a good man weighing two hundred and fifty pounds." now the Eagle avers that the defeat was accomplished in Kings county, and that the purpose was to pull in a coterie of very obectionable characters.

This may possibly be true, though we have not heard of it before. But we are reluctant to believe it. We know that the Brooklyn machine is capable of ingratitude, and that its promises are not always kept or its obligations answered; yet we like Mr. Mc-LAUGHLIN, and we prefer to think that he does always the very best he can. Experts in larceny? Oh, no! Conniving at the defeat of CLEVELAND? We trust not!

No wonder the CLEVELAND men are so earnest in their assertions that BLAINE will be the Republican candidate. The wish is the father to the bellef. If BLAINE should accept the Republican nomination the measure of Mr. CLEVELAND'S luck would be full and running over. He would have a walk over, and there would be very little interest in the election.

Senator BLAIR's latest attempted raid upon the public Treasury deserves to be classed Mississippi River and to abolish intemperance by passing a prohibitory act to take effect after the year 1900. The prodigal statesman from New Hampshire now proposes a plan to pay convicts, or their families, wages for the labor performed, and to have eight hours constitute a day's work in penitentiaries.

Probably no sane man over yet proposed a scheme which would place a greater premium upon crime. Under Mr. Blain's plan, a man would have only to commit a petty theft in order to obtain employment at a fair rate of wages. He would also be at an advantage over a large portion of the world's workers, for while with them nine or ten, and in some cases twelve or fourteen, hours constitute a day's abor, the convict would be required to work but eight hours.

Although the bill is introduced professedly in the interest of tree labor, its effect, if it became law, would be detrimental to the laboring man as well as to the public.

With Hell's Half Acre and the Congressional Record in active eruption. May is a noisy month; and the fun is only beginning.

We suggest to our friend, the editor of the Boston Pilot, that he goes beyond the bounds of justice when he assails Mr. BAYARD on account of the fishery treaty. It is true, Mr. BAYARD was the agent in that matter, but he was not the principal. The real responsibility belongs to Mr. CLEVELAND.

The officers of the Brewers' Union say that the strikers are tired of lying idle and are now looking for work wherever there is a prospect for them to pursue. That they have lost the strike is evident from the fact that, after it has lasted for five weeks, the breweries have their full complement of new men, whose work is satisfactory to the employers. It may be taken for granted that these new men will not be turned out in order to give places to the strikers upon their own terms. The strikers who have lost their jobs should, therefore, lose no time in looking for others. This was the course that Mayor Hewirr advised them to adopt on Monday when they asked his advice, and they are acting sensibly in taking that advice.

In reply to the perfectly proper question put to us by the Rochester Union and Advertiser, it is our unpleasant duty to say that the 'LARRY" GODKIN alethometer now registers about 7, with a downward tendency.

We have no heart for anything more than a bare statement of the dismal fac-

A new humorist, the only Republican humorist since the days of Honn of Michigan. was uncarthed in the House of Representatives on Thursday in the person of Congressman Mason of Chicago. Though much of his wit was of the Mother Goese order, he nevertheless succeeded in scoring a decided hit. He was ag gressive, and spared neither dignity nor henor. He was also at times extremely personal, especially in his sally against Mr. Cox, who had preceded him in debate. There is no danger that Mr. Mason will become a formidable rival to Mr. Cox. The New York representa tive's wit is not only always brilliant, but it never descends below the dignity of the House.

The momentous question of the Yale fence having been settled, there is, perhaps, time for the country to take breath and consider why f satisfactory why can be found, the majority of the brides at Washington this year are red saded. There are few white mules in the Capital city.

The Burlington strikers at Galesburg have resolved that the strike is still continuing. We wonder if these imaginative persons would admit that the Floed has ceased and that the Trojan war is not at present raging over in Asia Minor.

The rains came and the mud swelled at Chicago yesterday, and a so-called base ball game was carried on somewhere under the surface; and after five innings Chicago had thirteen runs and Boston had a heart-sadden ing naught. Alas, alas for Boston!

No Trouble to Try It.

From the Waterbury America But this march of science is not without some good effect. It adds pleasure to osculation—at least so I've heard say. It was discovered by a young lady who. after waiking across a veivet carpet, became so charged with electricity that she lighted the gas jet with a spark from her finger tips. She carried her investigations into the marvellous properties of this mysterious fluid and discovered that the shock could as readily be conveyed by the lips. She has experimented with her "young gestleman friend" frequently since. She also discov-ered that it cannot be done with any pleasure in the dark when a third person is present, as the sparks can

The Manner of Mr. Mahlon Sands's Death From the London Datly News.

Mr. Sands was riding up the Bow toward Hyde Park cerner when his horse belted, and in going over a crossing the animal stambled, throwing Mr. Sands on to his head, fracturing the shall at the base.

THE PALKLAND ISLANDS.

The Argentine Republic Revives Its Claim to Them Against Great Britain. WASHINGTON, May 18 .- The most impor tant group of islands in the South Atlantic Ocean is the Falklands, which, situated about three hundred miles east of the Straits of Marellan, are in number about two hundred, com

prising an aggregate area of upward of 7,000 square miles. Only two, however, East and West Falkland, are large, but there are several fine harbors. Although too far south to be very fertile, yet there is very fine pasturage on the islands, while their coast fisheries are well known and valuable. They are sparsely inhabited, but there is a good settlement at Stan-ley, on Port William Inlet, an excellent harbor; and many ships call there for water and fresh vegetables. Plenty of sheep and other animals are raised. The group has a commanding position on the route between the Atlantic and the Pacific, both around Cape Horn and through Magellan Straits. It is partly because of this importance, and partly from the fact that Chili and the Argentine Republic have now settled upon the division of Patagonia between them. hat the Argentine Government has been lately reasserting its claims to this group.

The islands, discovered three centuries ago, received a French colony in 1763, in East Falk and, and in 1765 an English colony in West

The islands, discovered three centuries ago, received a French colony in 1763, in East Falkland, and in 1765 an English colony in West Falkland. Two years later the French ceded their island to Spain, who proceeded to expel the English colony in 1770. The following year, according to the English view, Spain ceded the islands to Great Britain. The Argentine contention is that Spain never yielded its evereignty over the whole group, but under the treaty of 1771, in question, agreed only to restore the single settlement of Port Egmont to the English. At all events, a few years later, both the main islands were voluntarily abandoned. The Argentine Republic accordingly became Spain's auccessor in ownership. It further relies on a treaty of England with Spain, made nearly a century ago, in which the former country bound itself to prevent encroachments of its subjects on Spanish possessions in seas of the southern hemisphere.

As a fact, for about half a century after the aluandonment of the British settlement at Port Egmont, no disjomatic or other attention appears to have been paid to the Falkland archipolago, but at length the Argentine Republic undertook to authorize a settlement there on the island formerly belonging to the French. When Great British flag. Under this they have ever since romained. A protest was immediately made by the Argentine Government, but it was not listened to in Lendon, while a renewal of it the following year was equally inclose were exchanged, but in the latter year them the British flag. Under this they have ever since romained. A protest was immediately made by the Argentine Government, but it was not listened to in Lendon, while a renewal of it the following year was equally inclose were exchanged, but in the latter year the British Government diminister in Great British at once addressed a note to Lord Palmerston, reasserting the title of the Argentine Confederation to the Islands. Lord Palmerston, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a reply which seemed to indicate that he consid

Another View of the Recent New York Democratic Convention. From the Albany Times.

The Democratic State Convention showed nmistakably that Cleveland is not the choice nor the Mills bill the platform of the Democ racy of this State. The resolutions as adopted are a virtual rejection of the Mills bill as the ultimatum of revenue reduction. In their reference to the surplus as "drawn by vicious taxation from the channels of trade." they apply much more forcibly to the system of inernal revenue than they do to the import duties. The reference to the "interests of American labor to be regarded in a reduction of taxation" simply continues the ancient moot-point between protectionists and lowtariff men, while abolition of internal taxation is admitted by all sides to have no element of danger to American labor in it, if not to be an unqualified good to all the people. In view of the fact that the Mills bill now before Congress is the cardinal test of devotion to Cleveland, enforced by official thumbscrews on the Congressmen in charge of it, the refusa of the Platform Committee to name it at all is very significant. The Cleveland platform is not accepted. As to the Cleveland delegates at large chosen by the Convention, if any very earnest Cleveland man enjoys the presence of either Roswell P. Flower, George Raines, or even Edward Cooper in the first four, or of J. Edward Simmons or James Jackson, Jr., in the alternates, he has a great many queer things to account for on the part of each of them during the last six months. If we were called to estimate the exact and unswerving Cleveland strength in the delegation outside the districts, we would say it centred all in Al-

fred C. Chapin and James C. Matthewa However, there is the unit rule. That binds everybody, and all the gentlemen we have named are trained in the harness of Democracy and obey the reins, even though their high mettle may revolt. The unit rule is the chief Cleveland triumph of the occasion. If he can hold a majority of the delegation of seventytwo he can hold all; but they are not Congressmen laboring for a Post Office appropriintion nor efficeholders in danger of their heads.

The Beston Heraid Company,

From the Boston Herald. As more or less gossip has been indulged in by uninformed individuals concerning the recent organization of the Boston Herald Company, it may not be out of place for us to say that the Herald is owned and controlled by those who have during the last ten years given to it whatever credit it has possessed as an

to it whatever credit it has possessed as an honest, enterprising, and successful newspaper. The stockholders of the Hereld Company are Messra, R. M. Pulsifer, John H. Holmes, E. H. Woods, F. E. Whiting, E. B. Haskell, and Charles H. Andrews, and they also constitute the Board of Directors, Col. Pulsifer is President of the corporation, Mr. Holmes Treasured and managing editor. Mr. Woods business manager, and Mr. Whiting assistant to the business manager. And Mr. Whiting assistant to the public is more interested in work than in workers; that what it calls for at the hands of the conductors of this journal is the procurement and publication of all the news of the world, unwarped by political or personal considerations, and accompanied with editorial comment, able, impartial, honest. The Herald is to-day, as it always has been, edited in the interest of all the people, It enjoys the favor of the public to a very high degree. Its superior circulation is, considering its field, unrivalled, and its columns possess a wonderful inscination for enterprising advertisers. In all respects the Herald is sound to the core.

That Cold Samp of May 14, 1834.

From the Greveland Leader.

My own first advent on Ohio soil was in Cleveland in the afternoon of the 14th of May, 1834. It was a memorable day in the annuls of the Western Re-serve and all the northern portion of this country, on account of a very severe storm that had prevailed dur-ing the day and night previous. In the Eastern States the mow fell in some places more than a foot in depth. There was no snow in Cleveland, but that morning, in Eric as we looked out upon the deck of the steamboat. huge boiling spring, and for many years its true charac ter was not suspected. Its first eruption occurred in 1880, when it revealed itself as a stupendous geyser. The power of its eruptions was almost incredible, sending an immense column of water to heights of from 100 we found it covered with snow, and it was very cold. As I stepped upon the wharf in Cleveland I heard a citi-gen say: "We had ice here this morning an inch thick."
This was probably a slight exaggeration, but it was cold to 300 feet, and hurling with it rocks and boulders River is reported to have risen two feet from its rushing floods. This is now conceded to be the most powerful geyser in existence. enough to destroy all vegetation.

Aboltshing Bull Fights in Mexico. From the New Orleans Picayum

The Mexican States of Guanajuato, Michon can, and Guerrero, by acts of their several Legislatures have abeliahed buil fighting in their territorial limits. For some time there has been a considerable agitation by the Mexican press in opposition to this barbaric sport, and it will finally be banished from the Mexican

From the Chicago Tribune. torpedo station. "Snagsby, you are presuming upon my cre-dulty. You never killed the rabbits in one day."
"Witten I sasure you I have not deviated a hare from the train."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The candidates most spoken of for the Shrievalty nomination in October are: On the side of Tammany Hall, James Barker, James A. Flack, and Bernard F. Marrim; on the side of the County Democracy. Judge Henry Murray, Cel. M. C. Murphy, and Patrick Keenan. The Democratic State Committee will meet on Thur day, the 24th, for permanent organization. There is opposition to the redection of Mr. Edward Murphy of Troy as Chairman, and D. Cady Herrick of Albany is the opposition earnfulate. The objection to Mr. Murphy is that he is a strong personal and political friend of Gov. Hill's, whereas Mr. Herrick aspires to replace, is influence and leadership, his former tewnsman, the last Daniel Manning. The fact is that the only real objections. tion to Mr. Murphy is from the County Democracy According to Democratic party usage no permanen Chairman should be chosen until the nomination for overnor is made, as the management of the State can rass is supposed always to be in sympathy with the

views and wishes of the nomines.
Paniel E. Finn, who was elected to the Assembly from
the Battery district in 1884, 1885, 1884, and 1887, was
on Thursday admitted to the bar in Poughkeensie. The leading Tammany Hall candidates for County Clerk to succeed James A. Flack, whose term expires this year, are: The present incumbent, Mr. Flack, Thomas F. Gilroy, and Louis C. Waehner. For Coroner, Richard J. Shilivan, now Alderman of the Fifteenth dis trict, is named in place of Ferdinand Levy, Tamman

Mesers, Cockran, Cummings, Campbell, and Cox are pandidates for reelection to Congress this year. Gen.

Spinola will probably retire. Mr. Fitch, Republican, is

not likely to be able to secure a renomination, and tesars. Merriman and Bryce are dependent for their re turn on various contingencies. Mr. Merriman, though a County Democrat, had, both in 1884 and 1886, the Re-publican endorsement. His is a strong protection disrict. Mr. Bryce was chosen in 1886 as a compromise andidate.

candidate.

The three candidates most favored by the pre-Cleve-land wing of the New York Democracy for Governor are, in the order named: Alfred C. Chapin, William R. Grace, and Smith M. Weed.

The three candidates named for Mayor on the County Democracy side this year, should there be a triangular fg: t, and Mr. Hewitt nut again a candidate, are: Police Commissioner John R. Voorhis, Park Commissioner J. Hampden Robb, Gen. John Newton, and Commodore El

Pridge T. Gerry.

The newly organized German American Democratic fac-party (made up of all previous German Democratic fac-tions in town) got poor treatment from the State Convention on Tuesday. A committee from that body pre-sented this communication: "To the Chairman of the Democratic State Convention: The United German Democracy, desiring to cooperate with the efforts to secure the success of the Democratic party at the next Presi-dential election, requests your Convention to be afforded an opportunity to express its views and render such assistance in the coming campaign as will undoubtedly save the electoral vote of the Empire State to the Dem-ocratic parity." Senator Murphy moved that ene hour be set apart for the purpose of hearing the Germans and it was arranged that they should have from 11 to 12 er Wednesday. The Convention adjourned sin rived next day to present their views they found the Convention over, and arrangements going forward at the Academy of Music for the matines of "The Streets of New York."

of New York."

Por the first time in more than twenty years, no
Judges of any of the higher courts are to be chosen at this year's municipal election

this year's municipal election.

Noah Davis and Ashbel P. Fitch are the candidates mentioned on the Republican side for Mayor. Coroner Nugent's Mine expires, and he may run for Sheriff.

A very few years ago a full third of the New York city delegation to the Assembly was made up of Republicans. That party was absolutely sure of several of the districts. The histories. the districts. The high license agitation and the gradua break-up of the Republican machine in town has so fa reduced Republican representation that last year that party had only three representatives out of twenty four from New York city in Albany. Of these, Judge Morgan was elected largely by Democratic votes. He was chosen from the Seventh Assembly. Ernest H. Crosby, in the Twenty-first, had his majority cut down to but 280, and had there not been a Labor candidat running he would doubtless have been defeated. The Labor man in the Twenty-first had 339 votes. So the only sure Republican Assembly district in New York is now the Eleventh, represented in the last Legislatur by Robert Ray Hamilton, and on this the Republican

hold is steadily relaxing.

The proceedings of Tuesday's Convention showed very clearly that David B. Hill is the first choice of the loca Democracy for Governor. He had in New York city in 1885 a majority largely in excess of that given Cleve-land the year before, and this evidence of popularity was not limited to the city of New York, but extended throughout the entire State. No person present at Tuesday's Convention would have any deubt of the strength and sincerity of dov. Hill's following among those who constitute the majority of the local Democrats, and who furnish the vote which elects candidate of that party to office in this State. No organized efforwas made in Mr. Hill's behalf, but to the extent possible what little machinery there was was used to repress the enthusiam in his behalf which culminated in the on

burst of the evening session.

There is considerable amusement in Republican circles in New York at the attempt of Sheridan Shook and Clar ence W. Meade at the Buffalo Convention to shake the ascendency of Thomas C. Platt in the Republican counen is disputed in their respective districts, Mr. Meade' local nemines having been badly beaten in the Thi teenth last year, and the Republicans under Mr. Shook leadership having elected no officer in the Fifteenth since 1864. It is not strange, therefore, Republican politicians argue, that Mr. Platt should have been entirely successful.

of New York State in political matters-the cities of New York and Brooklyn-was very clearly shown at both of the State Conventions during the week. The Republi-cana chose four delegates at large, of whom two reside in New York. Of the Democratic delegates, two live in New York and one in Brocklyn, out of four chosen.

Republican differences have been healed in the Eighth Assembly district, where Charles Smith has returned to the allegiance of the party, but they have broken out afresh in the Twenty-first, Thirteenth, Twenty-second and Twenty third, and there is a prospect of vigorous warfare among the members of the Grand Old Party in the Seventeenth Assembly, which no later than 1833 elected a Republican Assemblyman, and which chose Republican Alderman, Louis Wendel, in the same year. The Tammany Hall and County Democracy delegation for the St. Louis Convention will, according to the pro-gramme made over a month ago, be limited to 250 per sons each. The County Democracy, which has proba-bly the larger number of efficeholders, has had less diffi-culty in restricting to the number stated its delegation-Tammany Hall, which contains many veteran Democrats who are volunteers on such occasions, has had :

yield in some cases to their demands.

The three Coroners whose terms expire this year are Nugent and Eidman. Republicans, and Ferdinand Lovy. Tammany. The term of a Coroner is for three years, the salary \$5,000, and each member of the Board, of whom there are four, has the appointment of a deputy, who must be a physician, and who receives for his services a salary of \$3,000.

From present appearances the calculation of politi-cians will not be misled or complicated by the existence of any Labor parties this year. At the last election there were three—the United Labor, the Progressive Labor, and the Union Labor organizations. The first of these is split in fragments; the second has officially dis-banded; the third will prebably fuse with one of the old parties, if sufficient of it is left to fuse at all. On the other hand, Jeffersonian organizations are bec numerous in town, and will probably put up candidates in several of the local districts this year.

An Office for Samuel J. Tilden. From the Albany Journal. Samuel J. Tilden of New Lebanon, Columbia

county, has been offered the position of Superintendent of the lialiway Mail Service in the Post Office at Wash

ington, made vacant by the recent resignation of Thomas E. Nash. He went to Washington to-day to say about it. He will probably accept. Mr. Titten is a nephew of the late Gov. Tilden. Excelsior Goyser Again Playing From the Chicago Tribune Fargo, Dak., May 15.—The Excelsior Geyser in the Yellowstone Park is in operation. This geyser is in the great middle geyser basin, close to Fire Hole River. It is in the form of an immense pit 320 feet i length and 200 feet wide, and the aperture through which it discharges its volume of water is nearly 200 feet in diameter. Its general appearance is that of a

from 1 to 100 pounds in weight. Its present eruption is said to be a repetition of that of 1880. It is throwing its volumes of water 300 feet into the air, and Fire Hole

The Stiletto a Government Boat, NEWPORT, R. I., May 17.-Herreshoff's steam launch, the Stilette, has arrived here from Bristol, and was examined by the naval officers at the torpedo sta tion. The saucy little Stiletto is now supposed to be the property of Uncio Sam. In fact, there is authority for the statement that the vessel, which has now a nati reputation is a part of the American navy from and after to-day. A crew will be ordered on board from the

Pieurisy pains, asthmatic, and all throat affection, soon relieved by that certain remedy for coughs colds, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—440.

GEN. BOULANGER'S BOOK.

A New Theory of Armtes-They are New the Nations Themselvee, and Rave a Right to Speak, Beelde, and Govern-An Appeal to the Mothers of France.

Provide London Stendard.

PARTS, May 7.—Of the first number of Gen.
Boulanger's history of the Franco-German war,
which will bear the title of "L'Invasion Allemands," 2,500,000 copies have been distributed
gratis to the public. The most salient feature
seems to be that Gen. Boulanger holds the
colinion that the array should have a voice in
the question of peace or war. The document
commences thus:

Is a Democratic State, founded on universal suffrage

Commences thus:

In a Democratic State, founded on universal suffrage and compulsory military service, the people possess two weapons with which to defend their civic right and to protect their national independence. By the voting power they signify their aspirations and wil the country against any foreign aggression that migh endanger it. I hold that the first duty of every man wh occupies a position in the elective councils or a command in the army is to contribute to the political or military education of the nation. It is not sufficient that the people should have in their hands the means of securing their sovereignty at home and their prestige abroad; it is gate their powers, they cannot help making bad selections if they are unable to discern their true interests and appreciate the claims of the men who volunteered to represent them. If their representatives are neither provident nor prudent, their very ignorance of danger will drive them by some untimely manifestation to com will drive them by some untimely manifestation to com-promise the best causes, to ruin them, and mayhap to rush headlong to a catastrophe. The legislator and the military efficer are thus compelled to act as instructors; to the former belongs the whole domain of home affairs; to the latter the wast field of foreign affairs is open. Once they are thus instructed, informed, and educated, the citizens of a great and free country are,

step by step, breught to see the light.

Then follows an obscure passage, from which it appears that once the people have been educated by legislators as to their home duties, and by military officers as to foreign affairs, a sort of political paradise will develop itself, and "progress will steadily pursue it a course toward the goal assigned it by civilization." The people who toil and strive are to reap the reward of their efforts, pains, and suffering; and this is to be effected by a "political legislation in conformity with its real interests." Gen. Boulanger does not favor his readers with a sketch of his reform scheme as a whole, but there is one reform as to which he is explicit:

There are some short-sighted individuals whe would: step by step, brought to see the light.

There are some short-sighted individuals who would lay down in our country that the sole mission of the army is to fight and hold its tongue. Now, if the army wears a sword, it is the political power that orders it to draw it or keep it sheathed. In our times, when armie are nothing but the nations themselves ready to rush against each other, is it possible to force upon men the despairing obligation to keep silently watching, with folded arms, the lamentable spectacle of faults and errors which they hold to be in the highest degree dan-gerous for their country, and, once the hour of peril has truck, to tell them: "We have only you to trust to now to extricate us from the precipice. If we fall, your name, your good repute, your honor will be the first victims of the cataclysm." For my part. I decline to to extricate us from the precipio be made a scapegoat.

be made a scapexoat.

The General adds that he has been led to this conclusion by his study of the war of 1870, and by making public the result of his studies he feels sure that he will have done his country a great service and have taught the people their duties by enlightening them as to their rights. He will convey the truth to the garret and the cottage, and feels confident that his book will inspire the French people "with a consciousness of its valor, its strength, its superiority, and its magnificent destinies."

It is not only to the men, but also to the women of France that he appeals:

Gradmothers, mothers, wives, brides, sisters, and

Grandmothers, mothers, wives, brides, sisters, and daughters be persuaded that, in the present state of Europe, there is no interest that fouches you more nearly than that of the national defence. Give us a vigorous generation, morally and physically robust, and you will have accomplished your task.

you will have accomplished your task.

In conclusion, Gen. Boulanger hopes that Frances may long be spared the scourge of war; but, "unfortunately, the destinies of a great country are sometimes beyond the control of her children. The war may suddenly break out. We must coldly and caimly view this human calamity, and all prepare for it without distinction, if we wish the tempest to be a short one and prevent our being overwhelmed by the hurricane."

MANHATTAN CLUB

Hoffman-Dershelmer-Conkling. The Manhattan Club desires to record a sense of its ewn and the general loss in the death of three among its members, most distinguished by the respect of their fellow citizens, and by length and eminence of public service.

John T. Hoffman, after filling an honorable place upo the local bench of this city, where, nevertheless, his character found acope to indicate clearly its best and decisive lines, was promoted to be Mayor, and then twice elected Governor of the State of New York; in every station justifying the hope of his friends and the confi-dence of his party; and contributing, in the early years of our heavy war taxation, wise and instructed counse to the Legislature of the State, which have been to ou advantage wherever followed, and neglected to our loss Time has made manifest the features of his just, pure and firm character, and events have placed beside thos early counsels such proof of their value as shows him worthy to have preceded Tilden and Manning, and to have followed Flagg and Seymour in the line of the tatesmen of New York.

It was the sound finance, economic taxation and hon est currency which have been emphasized in the tradi-tions and principles of the Democracy of New York, that after the sharp but temporary divisions of war had ceased, invited continuous secessions from Republican ranks and brought men like William Dorsheimer into full cooperation with the Democratic policy of peaceful reconstruction and administrative reform.

reconstruction and administrative reform.

Whether in his brief military career, his service as
United States District Attorney—first in the Northern
District and afterward in the Southern District of New
York—or as a member of Congress, or in journalism
the American first state of the later years, he was (which was the occupation of his later years), he was everywhere an attractive character and a man of mark. Twice he filled with dignity and efficiency the high station of Lieutenant-Governor, like Dickinson, Church, and the station of Lieutenant-Governor, like Dickinson, Church, and Lieutenant-Governor, Lieuten

accomplishments and devoted public service.

The voluntary close of Rescoe Conking's long and flustrious political carser, a member of the Federal Legislature four times elected to the House of Representatives and thrice to the Senate, left unclouded his title to our fellowship as to our pride. That he had waived the highest diplomatic functions: that he had declined the first judicial office; that he had resigned the highest Senatorial trust—these were marks of a character unique in force and style. That he was of stainless honor through an era of corruption, of unqualing hardshood in a day of desertions and disaster; that he was sincere, manly, constant, incapable of disloyality to a party or a friend; that in seven years after his return to private life he had rebuilt a fortuse shattered in friendly service, meanwhile, in the judgment of the bor of this metropolis, rising to its feremost rank without enve and without dispute—these are distinctions beyond the power of antagonists te withhold or of partisans to can'er of antagonists te withhold or of partisans to can'er of antagonists te withhold or of partisans to Carlon.

David B, Gillerer, Secretary.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

A curious incident, illustrative of life in New York, oc-curred at the recent election of officers in the Fellow-craft Club. Two members were introduced to each other at the polls. When they exchanged addresses it turned out that they had been living for two years in the same apartment house, working all the time for Tim Size, and had never met, although all the time they had known each other by reputation.

One young man was recently seen to drag his umbrella down the stairs leading to an elevated railroad station. Here was an excellent oppertunity for the person immediately behind him to step on the end of the umbrella. lose his footing, and go tumbling down the stairs. There ought to be a school where not only youths, but also adults of both sexes, might be instructed how to carry an ambrella when it doesn't rain.

In printing a recent edition of the Daily Christian Ad scoule, the official organ of the Methodist General Con-ference, work was performed at the establishment of the Methodist Book Concern in the sarir hours of the Hely Sabbath morning. Yet the printing and sale of Sunday newspapers has been a thorn in the flesh of the Methodiat brethren who are new in session at the Met-ropolitan Opera House. They have declaimed bitterly against the Sunday press, and urged that it is a strong cause of religious indifference in large cities. Yet the brethren of the Book Concern found is convenient t employ some of the Sabbath's sacred hours for the print-ing of the Advocate. They admit that the work could have been done Monday morning, but it would have been a great bother.

It is an awful thing for a politician to be out in th It is an awful thing for a politician to be out in the cold. The friends that he put in snug, warm berths in the days of his greatness are sure to be picked out one by one by his successor, unless, perhaps the friends become his friends, which seldem happens. There is big Morris Finn, brother of Warden Finn, who was a policeman about the Tombs Court for so many years that he cannot count them. He was sent up the other day to the "Penitentiary," which in police circles is Capt. McDonald's precinct. Kirk stood by the Pinns through thick and thin, but Kirk's successor. Divver, has his ewn friends to befriend. He pulled Morris out and put his man in, though the Police Commissioners' rules frown upon such things. frown upon such things.

A Successful Affair, "I say, Bobby." said Featherly, "did you hear

your sister say if she enjoyed the exhibition we gave inst night !"
"She was pleased with your part of it. Mr. Featherly.
She teld ma that you made a perfect califities of your-

the Committee is Sinced. School Commissioner Webb didn't get his special committee together to investigate the Jasper-Mason-McMaster scandal yesterday until 4:30 P. M. The half hour delay was caused by a good deal of whispering among the Jasper adherents, and by conferences with members outside of the committee, who want to redice Mr. Jasper as City Superintendent, charges of no charges. When the committee did sit down for business, Chairman Webb called on Henry L. Sprague to present the charges of incom-petency and dereliction of duty against Superintendent Jasper. Mr. Sprague is the Comer to the Board's attention at the meeting on last Wednesday, when the election of a Superintendent was to have come up, and whe charged Mr. Jasper with having connived at the alleged existence of immoral relations be-

THE MASON-WMASTER INQUIRE.

School 35 and Robert W. McMaster, a married man. Mr. Sprague rose when called on and cast i sweeping glance at the five committeemen, Messrs. Webb, Purdy, Holt, Vermilye, and Lummis. Then he said:

tween Miss Virginia W. Mason of Grammas

"I want to have two objections put on record. In the first place, I object to the constitution of this committee, inasmuch as it appears from the records of this Board that a majority of the committee is appointed from a minerity, who voted not to have any investige

constitution of this committee, inasmucia as a appears from the records of this Board that a majority of the committee is appointed from a minerity, who voted not to have any investigation. In the second place, I object to the retention of Mr. Yormilye on the committee from the fact that he made a statement to the Herata that 'this is a heartless, cruel proceeding. The idea of dragging a woman's name into this affair in order to oust the Superintendent! Mr. Jasper is not called upon to investigate every idle rumor or charge anonymously made against a public school teacher."

"This is, in fact, a prejudgment on his part, and for that reason I claim he ought not to remain on the committee. I wish those objections to appear sen the record."

When Mr. Sprague sat down the members of the committee looked surprised, and Commissioner Vermilye reddened. After a moment Chairman Webb said slowly: "I rule against the objections. But they may be entered on the record."

Cemmissioner Holt jumped up quickly. "In view of what has been said." he went on, "and in view of the objections. I move that the committee will be a superior of the committee will be a specific to a vote. Mr. Holt said. 'Yes;' Mr. Lummis said. 'No," The others didn't vote, and Chairman Webb declared the motion to resign was lost. An adjournment until to-day at 2 P. M. was asked for by Mr. Sprague, so that the committee might have the whole aftermoon for the examination. This was agreed to. Then he asked that President Simmons and Miss Dodge be asked to be present. This was also agreed to. Commissioner however, that he was going to easy upon the committee.

The whole question was discussed over and over again yesterday by the school teachers. One of them said he knew of a case some months ago where a mother had withdrawn her boy from School 35 because he was about to enter Miss Mason's class. The mother had heard the rumors about Miss Mason then, and she said she didn't want her boy to go into that teacher's classroom. Miss Mason then, and she said she didn

BOTH EYES BLACKED

The Metropolitan Transit Company Sets 18 The General Term of the Supreme Court

has reversed Judge Donohue's order appointing Commissioners to appraise the compensation to be paid to the city by the Metropolitan Transit Company for its proposed use of Broadway and other streets for an elevated road, Judge Macomber, who writes the opinion, says that it was an error to exclude evidence showing that the company is not in a condition to complete its road after waiting before doing anything.

It cannot be permitted to the petitioner under the guise of constructing a railway under its original charter to occupy portions of the streets in the city of New York, for which by the Constitution of the State, it is required first to obtain the consent of a majority in value of the property owners, and the consent size of the authorities of the City. In no sense can the Broadway portion of the arrests covered by the maps of the petitioner be deemed a branch of the main line which it was authorized to construct.

which it was authorized to construct.

Robert Goolet and others sued the company for an injunction to restrain the building of one of its proposed "branch lines" as a nuisance. A demurrer to the complaint was sustained, but the General Term of the Bupreme Court has just reversed that decision and overruled the demurrer, with leave to the company to answer on payment of costs.

The plaintiffs claimed that the company never constructed its main line as required by law; that it had practically abandoned it, and had no means to carry en the work. If the main line does not exist, the Appellate Court says a branch cannot be called into existence or being.

We think in view of the allegations in the complete.

or being.

We think in view of the allegations in the complaint, admitted by the demurrer, the defendants have no authority to construct their road in front of the plaintiffs' premises, and in proceeding to do so the defendant would be a naked trespasser. * And a bill by several parties or owners of property can be maintained to restrain such trespass.

BUNBEAMS.

-A cricket eleven of Parsees are about to leave Sombay for a tour of England. They will play only amateurs. -A Liverpool policeman has received a

dve years' sentence, having been caught stealing from a jewelry shop in order to get presents for his sweetbeart, a cook. -Ishmaei Weaver, a colored man, who died at Harnesville, Ga., recently, was the father of seventy two children, of whom fifty two soms were able-

bodied farm hands when he died. -It is not an uncommon thing for immigrants to land at Castle Garden with families of nine or ten children, and recently a husband and wife, with thirty two children, disembarked there. It is only fair, however, to mention the fact that the woman was the

...The British Museum is about to issue the first part of a series of fac simile reproductions of some of the best of the drawings by old masters in its collection. The publication is intended for free distribution to provincial art museums and galleries, and the British Treasury pays the expense.
—Stephen Miles, 75 years old, blind of one

eye, infirm, and a parish charge, who had never before oye inform, and a parish courte, who had hever described the hear charged with any effence, was sent to jail for seven days by an English magistrate, in default of 17 shillings fine, because he had been seen with a net, beating the furze on a common, searching for a rabbit. -The Roman Catholic priests of the Ar-

gentine Republic are said to be on strike. The fovera-ment issued an order lowering the rates for masses, marriages, burtals, and other ecclesisatical functions, and the priests determined to resist this encroachment apon their income and prerogatives, so the churches all through the republic are closed, and even the rigging of through the republic are closed, and even the ringing at the bells is stopped.

English magistrates have sont to jail for thirteen days as old man who was convicted of having trunsled an empty barrow along the gravel footpath of a country read where he would have interfered with foot passengers if there had been any anywhere about to be interfered with, which the evidence showed there were not. The regular readway had just been newly ough the republic are closed, and even the ringing of

were not. The regular readway had just been newly laid with broken rock. -Old Maine statesmen are now recalling —Old Maine statesmen are now recalling the days when Melville W. Fuller, the neminee for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was a legislative reporter at the Maine capital. He was a bright young follow, and full of ideas. One day he bet that on the next day in his report he would put a Shakespearean phrase into the mouth or every member of the House who spoke. He did even the member who moved to adjourn being

He did, even the member who moved to adjourn being made to quote Shakespeare. This tickied the Fine Tree statesman so much that they called him down on the floor of the House, camplimented him upon his work, called upon him for a speech, and voted him an extra supply of paper and pencils.